

In the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 8, first paragraph:

Figure 6b ~~and 6a~~ (Prior Art) and 6a show a structural difference between the gearwheel design of the prior art robot wrist version of U.S. Pat. No. 4,690,012 and the gearwheel design of the present invention. According to the invention specially designed annular bevel gears, which may alternatively be described or designed as gear members, gearwheels, ring gears, or bevel gears in which at least one of the meshing pair is a gearwheel design with negative bevel angle has provided an optimal condition for the inner hose and flexible movements of the inner hose in a compact design.

Paragraph bridging pages 8 and 9:

The particularly compact design shown is obtained by the special and unique arrangement and shape of the gear wheels inside the wrist. Figure ~~6b~~ 6a shows a detail from the area of the joint and gearing between a first 1 and a second 2 wrist part according to the invention and Figure ~~6a~~ 6b shows a similar detail of the Prior Art. It can be seen that the line along which the gears of the Prior Art mesh is inclined at a positive bevel angle by comparing line C with line P. In contrast, it can be seen that the mating faces of the invention of Figure 6a looking at line Cn and the line of the plane of the bevel gears P that there is a negative bevel Cn on the gear face shown.

The negative bevel angle for at least one gearwheel in the pair first wrist part/second wrist part has enabled the increased inner diameter of the wrist section and removed or reduced previous obstacles hindering free bending of the protection hose. It can be seen from the Prior Art detail of Figure 6a 6b or that there is no such negative bevel angle of the bevel gears. The inventors have found that a negative camber angle or bevel angle of around -10 degrees to be advantageous, although angles of -5 or so and of much greater than 12 are possible.

Page 11, first paragraph:

~~Figure 4~~ Figure 3 also shows that the axial centre lines A1, A2 of the two members of second wrist part 2 intersect within the boundary wall of the hose 4, and closer to the centre of radius of bending of the arm, when compared to the prior art of Figures 1, 2 in which the intersection of axes E-E, F-F corresponding to A1, A2 of Figures 3, 8, 10 falls outside the protection hose 4 and much further away from the centre of radius of the bend.